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and important story...  
store that your self-interest draws you to.

# The Courier-Journal

VOL. CVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,986.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1907.—10 PAGES.

SEATTLE FILES.  
Return to Office.  
For a small store to spend as much for advertising  
as it spends for store-rent is a good start—and  
in a short time, will enable it to increase both ex-  
penditures materially.

**The Weather.**  
Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:  
Kentucky—Fair and colder Wednesday;  
Thursday fair.  
Indiana—Fair and continued cold Wed-  
nesday; Thursday fair, with slowly rising  
temperature.  
Tennessee—Rain Wednesday; colder in  
west portion; Thursday fair.

## THE LATEST.

The spirit of universal peace was  
breathed in New York yesterday at  
three meetings addressed by educators  
and others of world-wide prominence.  
At the afternoon meeting at Carnegie  
Hall, 5,000 young people responded to  
an invitation to a gathering organized  
for their special benefit. That intelli-  
gence, knowledge and culture, are the  
things which the great institutions of  
learning should, and surely are, con-  
tributing to the cause of general amity,  
was the consensus of opinion expressed  
in the speeches of the college presidents  
who addressed the gathering last night.

Heavy earthquake shocks are con-  
tinuing on the west coast of Mexico  
and the indications are that the dis-  
aster was of much greater dimensions  
than at first supposed. The towns of  
Chilpancingo, Chilapa, Tixtla, Ayutla  
and Ometepe have suffered great  
damage and the port of Acapulco has  
been partly submerged by waves from  
the sea.

Naval movements show that the gun-  
boat Boston has started from Amagapala,  
Honduras, for Corinto, Nicaragua,  
to convey President Zelaya to Amagapala  
for the conference he will have there  
with President Figueroa. The Chicago,  
it is believed, will be used to convey  
President Figueroa to the conference.

Secretary Wilson, in an authorized  
statement, has declared that the man-  
ufacturers are deceiving the public as  
to the exact nature of the guaranty  
and serial number placed upon food  
and drug products, and that the De-  
partment of Agriculture will take steps  
to put a stop to the practice.

John Smith, star witness in the Brit-  
ton case at Lexington, told a gruesome  
story on the stand yesterday of the  
plotting to assassinate Cockrell, Dr.  
Cox and Marcum and how the plans  
were carried out. Smith admitted be-  
ing addicted to the use of morphine,  
and the defense sought on this ground  
to discredit his testimony.

Charlie Strauss, a negro, who was  
charged with attempting a criminal as-  
sault on a white woman near Bunkle,  
La., Sunday, was taken from the officers  
by a mob and hanged to a tree  
about six miles from Bunkle yesterday  
while being taken to jail. His body  
was riddled with bullets.

Attorneys for Judge Carnes yesterday  
at Frankfort filed an answer to the pe-  
tition of the Attorney General for a  
writ of mandamus to compel the Judge  
to grant an appeal from his order send-  
ing the Hargis case to Elliott county  
on a change of venue.

Before the six sitting Judges of the  
Court of Appeals the opening argument  
in the Louisville election contest cases  
was made yesterday at Frankfort by  
Attorney A. J. Carroll, of Louisville,  
for the Democratic contestants.

Mrs. C. J. Holman, mother of Evelyn  
Nesbit Shaw, gave out a statement  
in Pittsburg yesterday denying the  
charges made against her by Attorney  
Delmas in his speech in the Harry  
Thay trial.

William J. Bryan was the chief or-  
ator of the Jefferson day dinner of the  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Democratic Club last  
night. Congressman Ollie James was  
among those who responded to toasts.

A man who is believed to be Roy  
Hale, wanted at Jonesboro, Tenn., on  
the charge of murder, has been arrest-  
ed at Medford, Oregon.

It is said at Washington that Pearl  
Wight, a prominent business man of  
New Orleans, will be appointed Com-  
missioner of Internal Revenue to suc-  
ceed John W. Yerkes.

Local option elections were held yester-  
day in several Illinois towns. Mt.  
Carmel, Grayville and Robinson went  
"dry," and Casey voted for license.

A police inspector testified before the  
Chicago Civil Service Commission yester-  
day to raising a campaign fund of  
\$2,000 for Mayor Dunne.

The towboat Delta was destroyed by  
fire at Lock 4, near Charleston, W. Va.,  
last night. The loss is estimated at  
\$12,000.

Dr. Austin S. Tinsley, a noted South-  
eastern medical specialist, died at Augusta,  
Ga., yesterday, after an illness of two  
weeks.

The new building of the Engineering  
Societies, presented by Andrew Carneg-  
ie, was dedicated in New York yester-  
day.

The Wisconsin Legislature has begun  
balloting for the election of a  
United States Senator to succeed John  
C. Spooner.

The New York Assembly yesterday  
passed a bill to permit amateur boxing  
fights of not exceeding fifteen min-  
utes' duration.

Another old Virginia land grant suit  
has been dismissed in the Letcher Cir-  
cuit Court at Whitesburg.

## WAGONLOAD OF RECORD

In the Louisville Election  
Contest Cases.

Opening Argument Made By  
Attorney Carroll.

Bases His Contentions On  
Six Grounds.

MR. BULLITT SPEAKS TO-DAY.

Frankfort, Ky., April 16.—[Special.]—  
Before the six sitting Judges of the  
Court of Appeals, Attorney A. J. Car-  
roll, of the Louisville bar, to-day made  
the opening argument in the Louisville  
election contest cases which are be-  
fore the court on appeal from the Jer-  
sey Circuit Court, and the argument  
of which is to consume the time of  
the court for five days. He spoke  
for the Democratic officeholders, the  
appellates here, and for an hour and  
thirty minutes held closely the atten-  
tion of the judges and of an audience  
of interested lawyers and politicians.  
Mr. Carroll will be followed to-mor-  
row by Attorney W. Marshall Bullitt  
for the Republican contestants. Attor-  
ney Carroll spoke forcibly during the  
entire time he was on his feet.

Contentions To Argument.

His contentions in argument were:  
First—That a bona fide contest suit  
is a condition precedent to the nulli-  
fication of an election at the instance  
of a contestant.

Second—That the only proper pro-  
cedure to nullify an election is by ac-  
tion instituted by officers of the Com-  
monwealth under the provisions of the  
Civil code.

Third—That the evidence introduced  
should be limited to the grounds of  
contest relied on, and shall not there-  
after rely on any other grounds.

Fourth—That contestants entirely  
failed to prove the charge of conspiracy  
made by them.

Fifth—That under decisions of the  
Kentucky courts it must be affirmatively  
shown not only that there was fraud,  
but that it affected the result to such  
an extent that it cannot be determined  
who was elected.

Sixth—That if none of the alleged  
wrongful acts had occurred each and  
every one of the candidates on the  
Democratic ticket would have been  
elected, and, this being true, the court  
should not declare the election in-  
valid.

Only in the first of these contentions  
does counsel dissent from the decision  
announced by Judges Miller and Kirby,  
of the Jefferson Circuit Court. It was  
held in their opinion that the Republi-  
can plaintiffs have the right to main-  
tain these actions to set aside the elec-  
tion, even though they do not show  
themselves entitled to the office in  
contest; that they might state the  
facts, and then pray in the alternative  
for the offices or that the election be  
set aside. Mr. Carroll at the outset  
of his argument sought to impress the  
members of the court with the impor-  
tance of the cases brought before them,  
telling the Judges that his side was not  
here asking them to sustain any man  
in an office to which he was not elected,  
but only that it follow the beaten  
path of former decisions and they felt  
confident of the outcome of the appeals  
before it.

Only once during the time he was  
speaking was he interrupted, and then  
by Judge Hobson, of the court, who  
made inquiry if the Republican con-  
testants relied upon anything else to secure  
a reversal than the failure to count the  
vote in the nine precincts thrown out  
by the Chancellors below as not affect-  
ing the election. This question followed  
a very minute explanation as to these  
precincts and argument by the attorney  
in support of the decision of the Judges  
of the inferior court. In response to  
the question, Attorney Carroll declared  
that aside from the showing of fraud  
in these precincts the contestants re-  
lied mainly on "red fire and noise" to  
win their case, both below and in the  
higher court, and that that part of  
their petition and evidence in the re-  
cord would be gone into later in the  
argument.

Following argument on the points  
which he made before the court, Attor-  
ney Carroll devoted some time to a dis-  
cussion of the campaign preceding the  
election, and to the methods employed  
by the Fusionists to arouse their fol-  
lowers; their abuse of their opponents  
and the officials of the city as thugs  
and thieves; their methods of challeng-  
ing people without cause all over the  
city, and their going armed with clubs  
to the polls on the day of election, and  
asked if it was any wonder that with  
such methods employed and advice  
given by the leaders of one side there  
was trouble at the polls.

Referring to the statement made by a  
Fusion witness that the sending of  
strangers as challengers into precincts  
other than those in which they resided  
was made necessary by the ignorance  
among the voters of the city, the attor-

ney called upon Judge Barker to an-  
swer if his constituents are of the class  
of persons who are too ignorant to per-  
form the duties of citizenship at the  
polls. His remarks were especially force-  
ful and marked the close of his address  
to the court.

Prominent Men Present.

Present in the Appellate Court room  
during the hearing today were: Norton  
L. Goldsmith, W. M. Smith, J. C. Dood,  
John L. Dodd, Herman Morris, Mayor  
Paul C. Barth, Col. W. B. Haldeman,  
John D. Wakefield, Charles B. Norton,  
Flmore Tyson, W. J. Semolin, Helm  
Bruce, W. Marshall Bullitt, Scott Bul-  
litt, John H. Page, J. P. Helin, J. V.  
Norman, John W. Vreeland, Dick  
Schmidt, Henry A. Bell, B. D. Warfield,  
Charles Greer, Squire John Adams,  
Thomas Shelly, Nathan Kahn, Les  
Figg, R. J. McBryde, Frank Stout,  
Newton Shepherd, Dr. Albert Deig, all  
of Louisville, and Congressman W. P.  
Kimball, of Lexington; W. O. Davis,  
of Versailles; Judge James Morris, of Old-  
ham county; Gerald T. Finn and G. W.  
Roark, of Simpson county; C. M. Lewis,  
of Shelbyville; Ruby Lafoon, of Mad-  
isonville; O. H. Pollard, of Jackson, and  
B. R. Joutet, of Winchester. All of  
the State officials and many attaches of  
the State departments were present in  
the court room.

(Concluded On 2d Page, 5th Column.)

## BRYAN STAR SPEAKER AT BROOKLYN BANQUET

DELIVERS AN ADDRESS ON  
"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

HAILED AS DEMOCRATIC LEAD-  
ER FOR 1908.

SPEECH BY OLLIE JAMES.

New York, April 16.—With William  
Jennings Bryan as the chief attraction,  
the Democracy of Brooklyn to-night in  
observance of the anniversary of the  
birth of Thomas Jefferson, engaged in  
an enthusiastic Democratic reunion  
and demonstration. The function was  
the annual dinner of the Brooklyn  
Democratic Club.

Mr. Bryan, who, concluding a day of  
vigorous action which embraced four  
public addresses, was given a splendid  
reception, and delivered a characteristic  
discourse, taking for his subject  
"Thomas Jefferson." Mr. Bryan at-  
tended the early courses of the dinner  
and then hurried away to give two lec-  
tures in other parts of Brooklyn, to re-  
turn later in the evening as the last  
speaker at the post-prandial exercises.

Besides Mr. Bryan the speakers in-  
cluded E. M. Shepard, of New York;  
George Fred Williams, of Massa-  
chusetts; former Gov. Tyler, of Vir-  
ginia; Col. John W. Tomlinson, of Ala-  
bama; Gov. Warfield, of Maryland;  
Augustus Thomas, the playwright, and  
Congressman Ollie James, of Kentucky.  
Other guests were James H. Blount,  
of Georgia, formerly United States Judge  
of the Philippines; Charles F. Murphy,  
leader of the Tammany organization,  
and Lewis Nixon, one of the Demo-  
cratic leaders in New York.

In extending the welcome to the  
guests, Mr. Shepard paid a tribute to  
Mr. Bryan whom he welcomed with the  
words that the Brooklyn Democratic  
Club then and there "declared its  
strong and loyal hope that Mr. Bryan  
would lead the party in 1908." Cheers  
followed Mr. Shepard's announcement.  
Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, dis-  
cussed the question of the Government  
ownership of railroads. He said:  
"I see no escape from the conclusion  
that if Government ownership is right,  
it should be adopted now, if regulation  
is wrong, it should not be attempted at  
all."

But Mr. Williams believed that regu-  
lation was not right, not possible and  
not expedient.

## TAFT DIPLOMATICALLY AVOIDS THE QUESTION

MEETS PORTO RICANS CLAMOR-  
ING FOR CITIZENSHIP.

FELICITATES PEOPLE ON THEIR  
PROSPEROUS CONDITION.

GIVEN A CORDIAL GREETING.

Caguas, P. R., April 16.—Secretary  
Taft and his party stopped here this  
morning on their way from San Juan  
to Ponce. The city was decorated with  
American and Spanish flags and a large  
crowd of people from the surrounding  
country gave the Secretary a cordial  
greeting. The Alcalde in his address  
of welcome did not refer to the citizen-  
ship question. Mr. Taft in his reply  
felicitated the people on the prosperous  
condition of the country and praised  
Gov. Winthrop's administration.  
Caguas is the most important inland  
city, and its inhabitants have been  
most persistent in their demand for  
American citizenship. Mr. Taft did not  
mention the question at this place,  
where President Roosevelt spoke  
strongly in favor of it.

A steel bridge at the entrance of the  
city, which has just been completed,  
was christened Winthrop bridge by  
Miss Marjorie Ide, of Mr. Taft's party,  
who broke a bottle of champagne on the  
structure.

## GREWSOME TALE TOLD IN COURT

By John Smith, the Star  
Witness

In the Murder Trial of Bill  
Britton.

Says Jett and Abner Did  
Actual Killing.

ADMITS HE USES MORPHINE.

Lexington, April 16.—[Special.]—It  
was a gruesome tale that John Smith  
told on the witness stand in the Britton  
case to-day. It made the flesh creep  
to hear Smith tell so coolly and dis-  
passionately as if discussing the  
weather, of the meetings of Hargis,  
Callahan and their associates, at which  
he swore was plotted deliberately and  
in cold blood the assassinations of  
Cockrell, Dr. Cox, Marcum and others  
whom they wanted killed, and to listen  
to the witness' recital of the callous  
coolness with which he swore the plans  
were carried out.

Smith, who is himself under indict-  
ment for the alleged murder of James  
B. Marcum, was the star witness who  
has thus far testified against Britton.  
The witness took up the alleged con-  
spiracy which culminated in the murder  
of Cockrell from the beginning and  
implicated Judge James Hargis, Ed  
Callahan and Elbert Hargis as the ring-  
leaders in the plotting. He even stated  
that Alex Hargis, though not one of the  
conspirators' meetings, had once said  
to him that if he would kill Cockrell  
in the street they would see that he  
went free.

The Actual Killing.

Smith said that he, Curt Jett and  
John Abner did the actual killing, he  
claiming to have fired only one shot,  
while the other two kept up the fusil-  
lade and that Britton was the watch-  
dog who was to keep people out of the  
courthouse and leave the participants  
undisturbed and with a safe retreat.  
He stated that Callahan came to the  
courthouse where he and Abner were  
waiting and told them that Curt Jett  
who was watching Cockrell on the  
street, would let them know when  
things were ready and that when Jett  
came and gave them the tip that their  
quarry was in view, the three hurried  
to the upstairs room, and seeing from  
the window Cockrell standing unsus-  
pectingly leaning against a post across  
the street, they shot him down as  
coolly and relentlessly as if he had  
been a deer. After the shooting they  
all reported at the Hargis store.

The defendants' attorneys gave Smith  
a scorching cross-examination. They  
elicited that he was addicted to the use  
of morphine and had taken a dose be-  
fore coming on the stand and that his  
memory was bad, though he claimed  
this was from catarrh and not the drug.  
He also admitted that he had been us-  
ing morphine about six months and  
that previous to that time he had de-  
nied the very statements which he now  
made. He qualified this admission,  
however, by saying that he had pre-  
viously to becoming addicted to morphine  
confessed the story he now tells to his  
brother, Govan Smith.

Copy of Testimony Shown.

The defense also drew on Smith a  
copy of his testimony in Judge Hargis'  
trial at Beattyville for the alleged kill-  
ing of Marcum, when he said Hargis  
had nothing to do with the plotting and  
also his previous testimony in which  
Britton was not mentioned. He was  
asked which was true, those or his  
present statement. He insisted that  
the present one was, and said that he  
was himself charged with shooting Mar-  
cum and feared to incriminate himself.

Smith also admitted that he was a de-  
serter from the United States army,  
but started to explain that Ed Calla-  
han had sent him word that they would  
let him testify in his and Hargis'  
cases, and that was the reason he de-  
serted. The court, however, stopped  
this explanation.

Smith was on the stand almost the  
entire day. Judge S. S. Taubee, who  
succeeded James Hargis as County  
Judge of Breathitt, and a log man  
named Peters were the only other wit-  
nesses. Taubee testified that he had  
heard Judge Hargis say that he would  
not kill Cockrell himself, but that he  
would sit by a man who would in court  
and get the best lawyer in Kentucky to  
defend him. Peters said he saw Judge  
Hargis, Callahan and King Ford stand-  
ing in the second-story window of the  
Hargis store just after the shooting,  
and that Hargis and Callahan had guns  
in their hands.

The prosecution to-day kept up its  
attack on the line of seeking to show  
that there was a conspiracy to kill  
Cockrell, and that Britton took part in  
carrying it out, though not being the  
actual murderer. The efforts of the de-  
fense seemed to be to discredit the  
character of the participants in the  
crime who are now witnesses for the  
prosecution and to emphasize the sharp

contrast between their various state-  
ments.

Smith the First Witness.

When court opened this morning John  
Smith was the first witness placed on  
the stand. He testified that he had been  
down the river on logs with Ed Callahan  
a short time before the shooting of Cock-  
rell. He stated that Callahan directed  
him to go to Jackson and wait at the  
Hargis store. He stated that about four  
days after this he arrived in Jackson and  
immediately went to Hargis' store. He  
went upstairs to a bedroom and office,  
had a conversation with Judge James  
Hargis. No one was present. After talk-  
ing to Hargis he went out to dinner, and  
then returned to the same room, as Judge  
Hargis had asked him to do. After a  
lengthy conversation with Judge Hargis  
he went to the Hallett boarding house  
and staid all night. Early the next morn-  
ing he went back to the store, and Judge  
Hargis again took him to the same pri-  
vate room for conversation. Before leav-  
ing, Judge Hargis gave him an order to  
go to William Jett's blind tiger and get  
a half gallon of whiskey. He returned  
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## Pongee Bargain

### Wednesday's Silk Flyer.

For One Day at this price we will place on sale a limited quantity of 20-inch Pongee, guaranteed to launder and give perfect satisfaction. The colors are white, ivory, navy, marine, black and Alice blue. This is one of the best Pongee values ever offered.

**45c**

Yard.

Wm. L. Lewis & Co.

## MOTHERS KNOW COST OF LIFE;

### THE PANGS WHICH PURCHASE IT.

Julia Ward Howe Says the Noble Army She Saw in a Dream Has Now Come Into Being.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, was unable to attend the Peace Conference, but sent the following letter:

"It is now thirty-seven years since the Franco-Prussian contest brought to the civilized world a fresh impression of the ruin and desolation of war. At its close, for the first time in history women in various places were moved to make public protest against the waste of human life on the battle field. To try to find the remedy for this crying evil appeared easily within reach. The mothers of men already knew the cost of human life, the pages which purchase it, the unremitting cares and anxiety of motherhood—they would only have to unite their voices. Justice shall rule mankind—justice administered by wise councils, not by armies."

"Deeply penetrated with this persuasion, I published an appeal to womanhood throughout the world, and crossed the ocean to add what personal weight I could to my daring message. Here and there, a sisterly voice responded to my appeal, but the greater number said: 'We have no time or money that we can call our own. We cannot travel, we cannot meet together. And so the intended peace congress of women melted away like a dream, and my final meeting, held in the world's great cities, did not promise to lead to any important result. What has made the difference be-

come, as so to provide for our sending students over to the American universities, the exchange would be complete. But I foresee difficulties, arising out of fears that the British contingent would never come home again, but settle down here to make money in the United States. Loped as you may think the present scheme, it is calculated to work distinctly for peace and good will. Usually men who thoroughly understand one another are not always ready to rush at one another's throats at the slightest provocation or no provocation at all. Your young men who have come over to Oxford are likely to return home to prove men of capacity and leaders of opinions."

"We believe not only that their knowledge of one another would prove a good thing, but that the peace and friendship between America and the British Empire would go a long way to fortify the reign of peace over the world."

## Intellectual Support.

Following Dr. Rhys' address the Rev. E. S. Roberts, vice chancellor of Cambridge University, spoke. Dr. Felix Adler, head of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, spoke next. President Butler said, in introducing him, that he had the pleasure of announcing to the first time that Dr. Adler had been appointed by Theodore Roosevelt professor in the University of Berlin for the years 1908 and 1909.

The duty of every university and every university man, Dr. Adler said, was to furnish intellectual support to the world's deep abiding faith in the great cause of peace. The university man, he said, was under bonds to stand for sober second thought in times of great general excitement. They were men who were to prevent public excitement from overwhelming the land.

"We hear of public sentiment and 'public opinion,'" he said. "I am satisfied with neither of them. What we must have and what that universal man must stand for is public reason."

Prof. John Finley, of the College of the City of New York, said that he only wished to ask one question: Is war needed in the curriculum of nations? His conclusion was that it was not needed, and that it was the only more than that other that kept back the advance of civilization.

President Finley was followed by Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago. It was ignorance, said Miss Addams, which originally caused war, and it was in the spread of knowledge and the acquaintance between countries that lay the end cause war to cease forever. There was growing, said the speaker, a sturdy international feeling, which was every day decreasing the chances of war in the future.

## STRENGTH

Without Overloading The Stomach.

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not load the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day, to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert, with a heavy fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast, requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A calf business man tried to find some food combination that would not overload the stomach in the morning, but that would produce energy.

He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain me, and a small load on my stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments."

"Being a very nervous man, I decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts."

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet."

"I find four teaspoonsful of Grape-Nuts with a cup of milk, and a small quantity of cold milk make a delicious morning meal, which invigorates me for the day's business." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in place of "There's a Reason."

## MANY CITIES SHAKEN UP

Earthquake Shocks Continue On Mexican Coast.

Port of Acapulco Partly Submerged By Great Waves.

Public Buildings In Chilpancingo Left In Ruins.

TOWN OF TLAPA WIPED OUT.

City of Mexico, April 16.—Heavy earthquake shocks continued on the west coast until 4 o'clock this morning. Late news from the area of greatest destruction in the recent earthquake shows that the devastation wrought was greater than at first supposed. Besides the destruction of the cities of Chilpancingo and Chilapa, it is now reported that the city of Tlaxiela, between the two cities above named and containing about the same population as Chilpancingo was also leveled to the ground, and messengers from the coast who have reached Chilpancingo say that the towns of Ayutla and Ometepeque have been wiped off the map.

Ayutla is about fifty miles south of Chilpancingo in the State of Guerrero, and some twenty miles west of the port of Acapulco. It is one of the most historic towns in the republic, for it was here that the "Plan of Ayutla" was conceived which caused the revolution which finally made Mexico a real republic and developed the talents of a young officer named Porfirio Diaz, destined later to be one of the greatest men in the country. The population of Ayutla is small and it is thought that the loss of life at this place will be insignificant.

Ometepeque is further south near the boundary line of the States of Guerrero and Oaxaca. It is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, and it is feared that the loss of life here may be heavier than at Ayutla.

Town Wiped Out.

Tlaxiela, a town eighty miles west of Chilpancingo and near the border line of the State Oaxaca is also reported to have been wiped out. The report from Chilpancingo says that the whole of the west coast from Acapulco south, to the Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminal of the Tehuantepec National Railway, Mexico's new trans-continental road which was opened with elaborate ceremonies last January by President Diaz, has been badly damaged.

Owing to the remoteness of these points and to the fact that wire and rail communication is very poor, news from the stricken district to this capital comes very slowly. But one wire is working to Chilpancingo and that rather spasmodically. The telegraph office is accepting messages to this point only on the condition that they will be sent subject to delay.

Thousands of messages are now on hand at the main office of the Federal telegraph and it is said that commercial business is forty-eight hours behind time.

Through the courtesy of the officers of the Federal Telegraph Company, the Associated Press was given the wire to-day at noon, while it was working through to Chilpancingo. The question as to the number of casualties was put to the operator, but he declared that up to the time he knew nothing beyond the fact that he had seen about a dozen dead bodies and knew of some thirty wounded.

Forteen Dead In One House.

A dispatch to El Pais, a daily paper which is the organ of the Catholic church in this city, from the Bishop of Chalapa, confirms the report of the total destruction wrought in that immediate neighborhood. Fourteen people are reported to have been killed in one house and the number of wounded is given as thirty-nine.

In the city of Tlaxiela it is reported that twelve dead bodies have been taken from the ruins and that twice that number of wounded are being cared for in temporary structures erected in the open country. The mayor at Chilpancingo says that the four men in the office have been working without relief for forty-eight hours exposed to the inclemency of the weather. He reports that the State Government has provided tents for the homeless people, and that the Governor has taken every means to provide for the comfort of the inhabitants.

Shocks Continuing.

Up to 4 o'clock this morning the shocks continued with more or less severity in the vicinity of Chilpancingo, completing the work of destruction and destroying many of the most important public buildings of the city. The new municipal palace, which was erected in place of its predecessor four years ago, was almost destroyed by these late shocks. The hospitals, schools and the jail are in ruins. The prisoners are all being placed under guard by the rurales, and are now incarcerated in a barracks buildings which is yet standing. The sick were removed from the hospitals in safety and are now being cared for in a temporary structure erected out in the open country. Troops are guarding the ruins, and military engineers are inspecting the buildings as to whether they shall be razed or reinforced.

Up to this time the total number of deaths reported is thirty-eight and the wounded ninety-three, but in view of the late reports, which tend to greatly magnify the extent of the catastrophe, it is thought these figures will fall far short of the real number of fatalities. There is a fear, will never be accurately known as many of the dead are being carried off in a temporary structure erected out in the open country. Troops are guarding the ruins, and military engineers are inspecting the buildings as to whether they shall be razed or reinforced.

Partly Submerged.

It is reported that Acapulco is partly

submerged from the great waves which dashed over the breakwaters. Although no breath of wind was stirring on the night of the first shock when the earth began to tremble, the sea was lashed into a fury, and as the shocks continued the harbor took on the appearance of a typhoon-swept ocean. Just how much of the port has been submerged is not known. A message from there says that the houses as far as the church are under water, but as there are numerous churches in the city, the extent of the inundation could not be learned from this vague message. A number of the ships were in the harbor when the first shock came, but these put out to sea, and it is said none of them suffered to any extent.

Communication by rail to the port of Vera Cruz is entirely cut off owing to a sinking of a large area of track on both the Mexican and Inter-Oceanic railroads.

Reports from nearly all of the large cities in the southern part of the republic, the extent of the inundation is yet unknown. Many of these places felt the shock severely, no loss of life has been reported, and the property loss is insignificant.

In this city the telephone system which was partly crippled is now in complete working order. It is yet anxiously awaited from the isthmus of Tehuantepec, where it is feared the shock may have wrought much damage.

## TWO NEW OFFICES

Created Yesterday By Board of Waterworks.

JOHN S. MORRIS, AUDITOR, AND JOHN H. ROTHBART, BUYER.

CALVIN M. DUKE MADE ASSISTANT TO CHAS. HERMANY.

FOUR MEN TO BE DISMISSED.

Two new offices, those of auditor and buyer, have been created by the Board of Waterworks since Sebastian Zorn became president, and at the meeting of the board yesterday afternoon men to fill these offices were named.

John S. Morris, who formerly held the office of chief inspector, was appointed auditor, and John H. Rothbart, who was employed in the office of W. H. Beckett, treasurer, was appointed buyer.

Calvin M. Duke, son of Gen. Basil W. Duke, who formerly held the office of chief engineer, was yesterday appointed assistant chief engineer and superintendent.

Reappointments were made at the meeting yesterday afternoon. Chas. Hermany, chief engineer and superintendent, Webster Galazy, associate engineer, J. B. Collins, secretary, W. H. Beckett, treasurer, and J. Baxter Kremer, chief assessor.

Several Will Be Let Out.

James Drewry, Chris Mueller, Jr., George Beard and Cole Pettit, serving as inspectors for the Louisville Water Company, were yesterday let out of jail on bond for a period of thirty days.

It is understood that the board of directors will consider the matter within the next few days. James Drewry is a brother of Thomas Drewry, a member of the board of directors, and Chris Mueller is a son of Chris Mueller, who is a member of the board of directors.

George Beard is a brother-in-law of John Long, son of Charles R. Long, former president of the board of directors. When asked last night whether the rumor to the effect that the four men would be let out of jail was true, Zorn, president of the board of directors, declined to say.

"The men are at work," he said, "and when the proper time comes I probably will make a statement. Until then I have nothing to say regarding the matter."

Some Reforms Instituted.

Beyond the transacting of routine business and making of reports, no other work was done at the meeting of the board of directors yesterday afternoon. The board of directors was in session for the purpose of considering the matter of the four men who were let out of jail on bond.

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## WAGONLOAD OF RECORD.

(Continued From First Page.)

The record brought here in the Louisville cases is probably the largest ever before the Appellate Court. A transfer wagon brought to the clerk's office today a dozen ballot boxes and numerous bundles of records and briefs of counsel.

At motion hour in the court, Attorney James P. Helm, of counsel for the contestants, secured an order docketing all of the cases so as to get them properly on the records of the court. At the time Chief Justice O'Rear set the cases down for oral argument, but one record had been filed before the court, that in the case of Scholl vs. Bell, so that, in proper procedure, that was the only case on the docket up to this morning, notwithstanding the fact that the Chief Justice had set all of the cases down for oral argument. There was no objection to the motion to-day by Attorney Helm, and it was entered.

The briefs prepared by the sides in the cases are rather voluminous. That of the contestants numbers 235 typewritten pages, and that of the contestants 128 pages. Besides their brief, the attorneys for the contestants have filed numerous other documents, one of which give in full the decision of the Chancellors below, together with side notes setting forth wherein the contestants do not agree with the decision announced.

Attorney Carroll's Address.

Attorney Carroll began his address to the court at 11:30 o'clock and continued until 1 o'clock, when court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

At 10 o'clock, at which time argument in the case will be resumed, the attorney for the contestants began by discussing the one point in the decision of the Chancellors below from which the contestants dissent, and that is the question of the right to prosecute an action to the relief sought in which is to have the election declared void; that before such a declaration is made, the contestants must have in their petition made out a prima facie case showing that the election was fraudulent, and that the contestants could maintain such an action.

In discussing the point the attorney said that the language of the statute sustains the proposition that the statute says that in case it shall be found that the election was fraudulent, the court itself may set aside the election. From an inspection of the record, he said, it means the record in a contest instituted by the contestants, and not the record in the face of the returns, against his apparently successful opponent to recover the same.

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## \$25 Tailored Suits.

We have assembled ninety-odd suits to go at this price to-day. The lot comprises the very choicest of this season's creations, representing the fashionable modes, such styles as Eton, Pony, a three-piece Jumper model and a small tailored coat effect.

The skirts are in the prevailing shapes, such as box plaited, side plaited, double inverted plaited and one suit with the group plait effect.

The materials are plain Panama in black, blue, brown, tan and reseau, or striking English mixtures in plaids, checks and stripes.

These are very smart suits and just the kind that are now mostly in demand. The actual value is far in excess of price named. The entire lot goes on sale this morning at choice for \$25.00.

## Festival Attire

This week we are featuring garments appropriate for festival wear and other formal functions, such as imported costumes, evening dresses, dinner gowns, opera wraps, novelty waists, gorgeous petticoats, fans and art jewelry, chiffon neck ruffs, vanity bags and mesh purses.

The goods are very high-class and exclusive; prices reasonable.

**Besten & Langen**  
NEW PATENT

## Reliable Dentistry.

Teeth Extracted Absolutely Without Pain by our patent process, used by us alone.

**CHRYSLER AND BRIDGE WORK.** SPECIALTY. Protective Plating for 15 years, 50¢. Full work, 10¢. **CHARGE FOR EXTRA ACTING** 21¢. We have decided to make our new work 15¢. **PLATE WITH** 15¢. **GUARANTEED TO BITE CORN OFF THE COB.** 10 Years' Guarantee. **BEST SET OF TEETH** \$2.00 up. **22-K. GOLD CROWNS** \$2.50. **GOLD FILLINGS** 75¢. **SILVER FILLINGS** 50¢. **NATIONAL DENTAL PARLORS** 408 Fourth Avenue. Open Daily Till 9 p.m. Sundays All Day.

best teeth for 15¢ and not over 25¢ of month.

Guaranteed to BITE CORN OFF THE COB.

10 Years' Guarantee.

BEST SET OF TEETH \$2.00 up.

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## IN COURT HERE

### Paducah's Former City Marshal Must Appear

ON THE CHARGE OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

CASE TO COME BEFORE JUDGE EVANS.

### ALLEGED CAUSE OF SUIT.

Paducah, Ky., April 16.—[Special.]—Because he is declared to have interfered in the sale of the property of E. Rehkopf, bankrupt, Gus Singleton, formerly City Marshal and a prominent Democrat, was cited for alleged contempt in Federal Court and will have to appear before Judge Evans in Louisville.

Much feeling was stirred up over the Rehkopf case. When the E. Rehkopf Sundry Company went into bankruptcy, creditors attached property pledged to the American-German National Bank as collateral for money owed by the concern. Then the bank and E. Rehkopf fell out, and while the bank instituted proceedings to throw Rehkopf out of the bank with existing assets and several suits have been entered by the trustee against the bank.

When the sale of Rehkopf's individual property was made, his daughter made a speech asking that she be allowed to buy the home place at a reasonable price, as her father and mother were both on their death beds and she wanted to do so for the home place they had lived in. When she commenced bidding, attorneys for the bank bid against her. Thereupon it is claimed Gus Singleton arose and denounced the bank and its attorneys and offered to start a fund to purchase the home.

W. F. Bradshaw, Jr., representing the bank, remonstrated with Mr. Singleton and the latter repeated his words. A personal encounter, it is claimed, was only prevented by bystanders. Singleton's conduct was reported to the court, and he was cited for alleged contempt.

### THIRTEEN CONVICTIONS.

After Eleven Days' Term of Court in McCracken.

Paducah, Ky., April 16.—After an eleven days' term of the McCracken Circuit Court adjournment was taken with a total of thirteen convictions. The shortest term was one year and the longest twenty years. Following are the convictions: William Wickliffe, obtaining money by false pretenses, one year; Ed Clark, colored, obtaining money by false pretenses, one year; Charles Kellogg, housebreaking and malicious shooting at two persons, eight years; Rosa West, colored, robbery, three years; George Reed, colored, criminal assault on a woman, one year; Arthur Trice, colored, attempt to detain a woman, three years; Willie Stevens, white, three years; Ed Anderson, killing John Mix, two years; William Moore, malicious cutting, one year; Bob Greer, colored, obtaining money by false pretenses, two years; W. N. Tolley and Charles Warren, for working a "green goods" scheme, one year.

The prisoners will be taken to Eddyville State branch penitentiary at once by Sheriff John Ogilvie.

### WITH A RUSH

Judge Evans Conducts Federal Court at Paducah.

Paducah, Ky., April 16.—Federal Judge Evans, of Louisville, rushed business from start to finish yesterday after convening the regular April term, civil and criminal. The docket was short and few cases of importance tried. Bootleggers from Graves, Marshall, Fulton, Ballard and other counties consumed the greatest portion of the day. Following are the convictions: Willie Elliott, illicit whiskey selling, thirty days in jail and fine of \$100; Albert Gary, detaining a letter, \$100 fine on pleading guilty; Gay, detaining a letter, \$100 fine on pleading guilty; Gay, detaining a letter, \$100 fine on pleading guilty.

The grand jury reported within two hours after it was impaneled, returning nine indictments: all for illicit whiskey selling except one—those for whiskey selling, John B. Murphy, Arthur Cox, Ed Cox, Charles G. Hender, Henry Sprague, Jack Courtney, Elbert M. Stephenson, H. C. McCord and Phil J. Abbott, the latter for embezzling over \$100 from the American German National Bank.

Little was done to-day in civil action, those being left until the last.

Judge Evans will finish by to-morrow at noon.

### ON GRAVE CHARGE

Paducah Man Is Indicted by the Grand Jury.

Paducah, Ky., April 16.—[Special.]—E. Rehkopf, president of the bankrupt E. Rehkopf Sundry Company, was indicted by the county grand jury on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. It is alleged that E. Rehkopf, as president of the Rehkopf Sundry Company, represented of the American German National Bank that he held two drafts on the bank for \$100,000, one of which was cashed by Cobb, of Bethel Springs, Tenn., and another on Roper & Bolling, of New Haven, Ky., for \$75,000. The goods shipped to the firms when there was no money due him from either of the firms.

### CONTEST STARTED

In Effort To Annul Recently Created Judgeship.

Williamsburg, Ky., April 16.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court here the bond of Felix Feitner was declared forfeit, and process will issue against his bondsmen, Judge Hargis, Senator Hargis and R. F. French. Feitner had paid \$2,000 on the \$3,000 due as fine and costs for contempt of court in running off witnesses on the Marcus Hargis damage suit. In addition to the remaining \$500 fine, the bond calls for \$2 for each day of the two years' imprisonment in jail given him at the same time, the whole amounting to about \$2,000.

### BOND DECLARED FORFEIT.

Process To Issue Against Felix Feitner's Sureties.

Winchester, Ky., April 16.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court here the bond of Felix Feitner was declared forfeit, and process will issue against his bondsmen, Judge Hargis, Senator Hargis and R. F. French. Feitner had paid \$2,000 on the \$3,000 due as fine and costs for contempt of court in running off witnesses on the Marcus Hargis damage suit. In addition to the remaining \$500 fine, the bond calls for \$2 for each day of the two years' imprisonment in jail given him at the same time, the whole amounting to about \$2,000.

### INSPECTION TOUR.

Officials of the Louisville and Eastern Visit Frankfort.

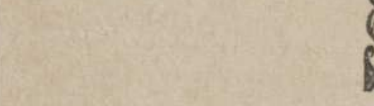
Frankfort, Ky., April 16.—[Special.]—J. W. Long and J. B. Walker, of Louisville, and John K. Todd, J. H. Barnett, W. N. Nash and M. W. Huse, of Shelbyville, were here to-day on an inspection tour for the Louisville and Eastern Railway Company.

Mr. Long and Mr. Walker are of the contracting and engineering department of the railroad company. They are seeking a route for the company from Shelbyville to Frankfort. Two routes are proposed, one paralleling the Louisville and Nashville track through Benson Valley, and the other by way of the Louisville pike to pass through the city close to the site of the new State Capitol.

RELEASED ON BOND.

Deputy Marshal Brown Has Hearing at Hickman.

## WASH GOODS DEPT.



Second Floor.

FINE FOREIGN WASH GOODS

ATTRACTIVELY PRICED

FOR TO-DAY'S SALE.

Special line of Organdies and Dotted Swisses; 25c values—

Special Price 19c yd.

Attractive line of Plaid Gingham, in silk-finished effect; 35c value—

Special Price 25c yard.

## WHITE GOODS.

White Embroidered Swiss Mulls; 25c value—

Special Price 18c yard.

French Lawns in sheer linen finish, 46 inches wide; 50c value—

Special 35c yd.

## UMBRELLAS

Main Floor.

EXTRA VALUES

IN

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' Colored Silk Umbrellas in plain Taffeta and Twilled Silks in plain and fancy bordered effects; 26-inch size, suitable for rain or sun—

Special Price at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00.

Children's Colored Umbrellas in sizes 16 to 24-inch; steel rod, best frames; colors red, blue and green; natural wood handles—

Special Prices 50c and \$1.00.

## STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCGRERY & CO., NEW YORK.

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RELEASED ON BOND.

Deputy Marshal Brown Has Hearing at Hickman.

Paducah, Ky., April 16.—[Special.]—Capt. Wade Brown, Deputy United States Marshal, who shot and killed James Bolton, an escaping bootlegger, at Bluepoint, Fulton county, last week, was held to the grand jury under bond of \$500 at his hearing at Hickman, this afternoon. Friends of Capt. Brown furnished bond. Bolton was under arrest and made a dash when Capt. Brown drew his gun to fire into the air. He stumbled and it was discharged, killing the fugitive.

### DEATH COMES SUDDENLY

To Miss Martha Wiley Payne, of Paris.

Corbin, Ky., April 16.—[Special.]—Miss Martha Wiley Payne, a young lady whose home is at Paris, Ky., dropped dead suddenly at the Corbin Hotel. Miss Payne came here about six months ago from Paris, and had been teaching music. Her mother, Mrs. Sarah Payne, is a teacher in the Bourbon College at Paris. Miss Payne was prominently connected through the Bluegrass. Her remains were shipped to Paris for interment.

### MANY SALOONS TO GO.

Number in Paducah To Be Cut From Ninety To Sixty.

Paducah, Ky., April 16.—[Special.]—One saloon for every 500 inhabitants will be the rule in Paducah hereafter, which will cut down the number from ninety to sixty. Threats of local option caused the council to propose such legislation at this week's meeting. When a saloonkeeper's license is revoked, or he goes out of business, no new license will be granted until the number is reduced to sixty. The legislation meets the approval of the saloonkeepers.

### PRIMARY SET FOR JULY 20

To Nominate Candidate For Judge In Thirty-third District.

Hyden, Ky., April 16.—[Special.]—The Republican committee of the Thirty-third judicial district met here to-day and set July 20 as the date for holding a primary for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Circuit Judge. The Hon. L. D. Lewis, of Hyden, and J. C. Eversole, of Booneville, are aspirants for the judgeship, and it is expected that if the race will be a warm one between them.

### DEED OF TRUST

Filed By Henderson Traction Company For \$150,000.

Henderson, Ky., April 16.—The Henderson Traction Company filed a deed of trust to the Ohio Valley Banking and Trust Company here for \$150,000 to be floated on the property, \$95,000 to be used to pay for the railway plant, \$10,000 for fees and costs of suits of sale and \$45,000 for making extensions. The bonds are gold-bearing and are to run for twenty years, with 5 per cent interest.

### DEATH FROM BURNS.

Child's Clothing Catches Fire From Open Catches.

Georgetown, Ky., April 16.—[Special.]—Lizzie, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William James, died this morning from severe burns, received when her clothing caught fire from an open catch.

### The Ravens

brought

Elijah's

Manna

You can secure a pkg. ready cooked at grocers, 5 and 15 cts.

The 15-cent pkg. contains double the quantity of any ordinary 10-cent pkg.

Easily the most delicious flavor of any flake food known.

Made by Pabst Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Grand Jury Impaneled.

Paoli, Ind., April 16.—The grand jury for the April term of the Orange Circuit Court was impaneled here this morning, and Presiding Judge Thomas B. Buskirk gave lengthy instructions to that body touching gambling at French Lick and West Baden Springs.

## READY-TO-WEAR.



Third Floor.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOWING

—OF—

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

AT PRICES RANGING FROM

\$18.00 to \$60.00.

The styles are Prince Chap, Pony, Cutaway, Eton, etc., and are made of materials of the best quality in Voiles, Mohairs, Cloths, etc., in stripes and checks.

Price Range \$18.00 to \$60.00.

SPECIAL SHOWING—Ladies' Silk Jumper Suits and Silk Shirt-waist Suits, in a variety of styles.

Prices Range \$15.00 to \$40.00.

## STATIONERY DEPT.

Main Floor.

HIGH CLASS ENGRAVING

—FOR—

WEDDING INVITATIONS, CARDS, ETC.

In this department we are showing the very latest styles and designs in High Class Engraved or Embossed Stationery. Orders taken for Wedding Invitations, At Home, Reception or Calling Cards.

We are making a Special Feature this week of a new line of English Linen Paper.

## DRAPERIES

Fifth Floor.

SALE OF

LACE CURTAINS

WEDNESDAY.

\$3.50 Pair—Real Cluny Curtains, 3 yards long, mounted on heavy French net.

\$5.00 Pair—Cluny, Brussels or Irish Point Curtains; good quality, new styles; white or champagne color.

\$6.50 Pair—Irish Point Lace Curtains, wide borders, heavy work; many patterns; extra values.

\$10.00 Pair—Lace Curtains in Irish Point, Brussels, Battenberg, Cluny and Colbert.

Complete line of Domestic and Imported Draperies, silk velour, linen and cretons; hundreds of new patterns and styles to select from.

## CHINA DEPT.

Basement.

SALE TO-DAY

OF

HAND-PAINTED CHINA

AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE.

Special assortment of M. Redones' Hand-painted French Chinaware, in Salads, Cake Plates, Compotes and Plaques. Values up to \$2.50 each—

SPECIAL PRICE \$1.25 EACH.

## STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCGRERY & CO., NEW YORK.

delivered at the afternoon session of the convention, which was devoted almost entirely to discussion of subjects connected with the business of the Independent Telephone Association, was that George S. Shanklin, president of the Fayette Home Telephone Company, in speaking of the value of telephone service as an investment he said the property was safely anchored and could at all times be examined by the holder.

G. S. Shanklin, general manager of the Fayette Home Telephone Company, of Rockport, Mo., in speaking of the value of telephone service as an investment he said the property was safely anchored and could at all times be examined by the holder.

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# TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1937

"Business."

Tuesday Evening, April 16.—The New York market was dull and uninteresting until near the close, when it advanced sharply, closing strong.  
Money on call was easy at 2 to 2½ per cent, ruling at 2. Time loans were slightly firmer at 3½ to 4. Sterling exchange was firm.  
The Chicago wheat market was weak on reports of snow and rain in Kansas, the May option closing ½¢ to ¾¢ lower. Corn was off ½¢ to ¾¢. Oats were down ¼¢ to ½¢.  
The cotton market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of ½ point, sold off 7 to 8 points, rallied and closed 2 to 3 points higher than it opened.  
The Chicago cattle and sheep markets were steady to strong and the hog market was firmer.

Mr. Taft and the Ohio Mutiny.

From the reports given out by the Secretary of War a few weeks ago it was assumed that conditions in Alaska demanded his presence, so he would go there this spring and straighten things out.  
About the same time it was allowed to be understood that the coming elections in the Philippines, when popular government would be tried over there for the first time, made it necessary for him to sail either shortly and give the new form of government a good start.

Also, it leaked out that Hawaii, Guam and Samoa were likewise in that unsettled state as to render discreet a visit from the Cabinet officer and wise the magic touch of his hand.

So Secretary Taft was to take the most extensive tour of his history among American dependencies and in person he was to witness the course of their affairs, take charge of them and study conditions with the view of formulating policies for their progress and welfare.

Since then Senator Foraker has made a speech in Ohio, so any inference that our outlying possessions needed the attention of Secretary Taft suddenly becomes erroneous. They are getting along swimmingly. They proceed upon the even tenor of their way with a procedure of the purest my serene. Never basked they in such peace, nor had so little need of the on-the-ground statecraft of the Secretary of War. Ohio has been discovered on the map. It is in Ohio that discord arises. It is there that a situation exists that cries aloud for the bodily presence, the intellectual radiance of the Hinerant Minister. Into Ohio the puissant President will instantly dispatch Mr. Taft to do battle with the Forakerites and puncture the pneumatic tires of the \$5,000,000 conspiracy that goes skidding along the political boulevard. Perish Alaska! Perish likewise the Philippines, Guam, Samoa and Hawaii! What are they to Ohio?

Of course, it is gratifying to all patriotic citizens of our great and glorious land of the free and home of the brave to hear of the sudden turn of the better in the affairs of Alaska, the Philippines, Guam, Samoa and Hawaii. There was more or less anxiety in our minds when the rumors got out that Secretary Taft's presence was imperatively demanded. There had been no reports of actual bloodshed and chaos in any of these places, it is true, but it is entirely possible that insular conditions might be unsatisfactory even without armed rebellion. Now all anxiety may be cast away and everybody may breathe freely once again.

With nature smiling in those distant lands, with Government machinery moving around with a tame routine of perfection and all inhabitants falling upon each other's shoulders out of a fullness of brotherly love and devotion to the stars and stripes, the President does well to call off immediately Mr. Taft's trips and order him forthwith to Ohio. Ohio is the black spot. It is a terrible place. It is a hotbed of mutiny against the august sovereign's will. From its barbarous recesses float into the azure heavens and din into the ears of the loyal words of high treason. There come from the contemptible genome mutterings against the Pres-

him in office. The thing is a scandal. The hideous cancer must be stamped out. Mr. Roosevelt's absolute possession of the presidency, to be used as he sees fit and to be handed to whatever courtier he himself shall select out of the bounteous goodness of his favor, must be recognized. The character of the presidency as a hereditary title must by all means be vindicated. The despotic rebellion of those who dare to abridge the prerogatives of the people's President and to divert the succession from one divinely chosen must be put down. The nation's permanence and prosperity demand that a Roosevelt or a Roosevelt legatee shall rule now and forevermore.

## A Good-Bye To Rome.

The distance between Rome and Paris is more than a thousand miles, but we covered it at a bound, taking the train-de-luxe of the Mont Cenis route, via Genoa and Turin, through the Savoy Alps, and down by Cambray, skirting Lyons and Macon, and on past Dijon to our destination. The journey is made in thirty hours. The Combine had intended to take a zig-zag excursion by way of Verona and Innsbruck, across the Tyrol and thence by Munich to Berlin; but the German weather reports dissuaded us, and, wisely as the sequel proved, we came through direct, to find floods of spring sunshine, the gray French capital gay and new.

The break was sudden, the contrast inevitable. Rome is not Paris and Paris is not Rome; though there are beginning to be some superficial points of likeness incidental to the steady growth and rising prosperity of Rome. Of these there can be no doubt. Yet, Rome is a little city, as cities go, hardly exceeding half a million of population, and, in its familiar walks and ways not greatly differing from its sister, hum-drum communities of Christendom.

As a matter of fact, however, there are two Romes. There is the Rome of Italia Irredenta; the Rome of Commerce and the Quirinal; a modern affair of marble and stucco, steel and mortar; now and again reminding one of a half-completed suburb of Paris; that is of Autueil and Passy; and then, there is the Rome of Antiquity and the Vatican; solemn, silent, stately; appealing to the mind and the heart, impulsive to the eye; multitudinous in its suggestions, grandiose in its monumentalities; the Forum, the Coliseum, the Pantheon, the Castle of St. Angelo, the Wondrous Cathedral and the Tomb under the Dome of St. Peter; out from whose dim recesses a train of people and events, moving slow and shadowy, seem to be constantly passing from the world that was to the world that is; to be marching in very mockery, as if to exclaim with a single but a resounding voice, "Vae Victis!"

Yes, woe to the conquered, now as ever! Woe to the strong who lord it over the weak; woe to man-worship, and woe to the mob, as witness Coriolanus and the first and the last of the Caesars; witness the motley retinue of heroes, impostors and self-styled demigods from Tarquin to Rienzi; and, musing among the ruins, read the dread record in yet enduring stone and bronze, as you pass from the debris of empire on the Capitoline Hill, down through the triumphal archway to the waters of the Tiber, whence Mother Lupa rescued the sons of Vestal and Mars, where Horatius held the bridge, and all to fabricate history and to lay the foundations of Romance and Poetry, but not to mark many differences in human nature, nor to make man stronger in arts of rulership, especially, in the art of ruling himself.

It is all here, the proof, plenty of it, and more to come, for they are digging away from year to year, anon revealing the lost, or the forgotten. There is nothing of the equal, or the meretricious, either. Every fragment is real, basic truth in beds of living rock, illustrating the rise and fall, and then the renaissance, of the Eternal City.

I sometimes wonder whether men grow wiser as they grow older, and, as to aggregations of men, of what restraining power may be the lessons of the ages as embodied in the histories of Greece and Rome? The florid orators of England and France, and later in America, were wont to cite this precedent and that example, sometimes to quote whole passages of ancient lore, in support of this, that or the other contention; but to what effect except to enrich their rhetoric and display their learning? Human nature, we are told, remains ever the same; but human conduct is directed, human character is shaped, by environment, and the activities of the world are the offspring of condition.

In Shakespeare's drama of "Julius Caesar" we encounter much that seems so familiar that it might be modern; the demagoguery of Antony, the heroics of Brutus, the fickleness of the mob. The primitive passions, love, hate, ambition, greed, are, to professional men, at least, always on tap, kept in a kind of literary cold-storage; but in actual life they are generally trimmed to fit some current exigency.

Roman history, as I read it, its non-ments, as I survey them, make but a tortuous procession of brutality and wrong, irradiated here and there by a few illustrations, and a very few, of heroism and devotion. The ancient Roman was quite as much a barbarian as the later Goth or Vandal. As Rome increased in wealth and splendor, the contributions of conquest, and pillage raising class distinctions and making a merit of ambition, substituted for the crude patriotism of the warrior, the self-indulgence of the Sybarite. The remains of the age of luxury are more imposing than those that mark the age of the hero. So much of the lesson of the past as relates to morals, individual and collective, applies

to the present. The follies, the vices satirized by Horace, have still their existence in the centers of the world's movement. But a Caligula, a Nero, is politically impossible. Even in Russia, least advanced among the Nations, means are found to remove a despot on occasion, and to terrorize, if not to subdue, the fatuous, blind wickedness, and folly of a ruling class, bent upon going over a precipice of its own making.

Recurring to our own country amid these scenes, I thank God that more and more is the law of force yielding to the law of public opinion. "You cannot fool all the people all the time," said Lincoln. The worst that seems to be in store for a people grown too feeble, or too rich, to look sharply after their public men, is a Diaz; though this is not to say that a union of the clump of aly politicians who rule the roost in our American Senate, with the Speaker of the House and his Committee on Rules, abolishing the representative character of the popular branch of Congress, and relegating its legislative function to a chosen few, might not, when led by a determined President, practically destroy the character of our Government and set at naught its liberal institutions. The concurrence, however, is likely to be rare. Nor, under our system of universal suffrage, could such a combine hope for long immunity in ill-doing.

Thus far we have weathered the dangers which led to the decline and final shipwreck of Rome. We are still upon the ascending scale of National development. Party tenure yet rests upon an intelligent and successful government of the country. The voters do not seem to agree precisely just what they want, but they know very well what they do not want. Hence the vaccination. The late discussion of the relation between the Federal Government and the States, precipitated by the Administration, was in every way salutary. It is good once in a while to have the public attention recalled to the circumstance that we live under a written Constitution. This Constitution may be wise or otherwise, but it is the law of the land. There exists a Court to maintain it. The party in power, sometimes in the Congress and sometimes in the Executive, has always shown a tendency to disregard its restrictions when its interest, or its temper, has got the upper hand, and too often the people, through indifference, or under pressure of some prevailing mood, or clamor, have supported the politicians in these evil propensities. But, in the long run, the law prevails.

Theodore Roosevelt is doing a good part by the people in breaking the oath-bound compact between corrupt partyism and High Finance, which has become but another name for corruption. His methods may be demurrable. But the end had to come, and better through the agency of the Republican President than through agrarian agitation, and the old, familiar monster without a head.

I see that the New York Sun takes me to task for the expression of a bit of harmless patriotism. The Sun is much too critical. Why should a good American tweak the beak of a fellow-third-of-passages for spreading his wings in a foreign land? I said that if some Americans could come over here and travel a Nok or two—or words to this effect—they could go home better content with their own country, and the Sun says: "What Mr. Waterson would think of 'our own Government' if he should come back to Louisville about this time is, of course, another matter. He is still in Spain, however, and there we leave him bewailing the enslavement and degradation of the people, while in his home town on the Ohio river union laborers are busily engaged in beating, maiming and otherwise persecuting nonunion laborers for daring to assert the freedom promised them by the Constitution of the United States."

My answer to this is that the people of Louisville settled the dispute in question quickly and without any great hurt to anybody and in a manner to satisfy all parties; that Louisville is the most enlightened and progressive city in the United States, as well as the most beautiful and hospitable; and that, if the editor of the Sun will pay it the honor of a visit, he will find many things there which will make him proud of his country. Meantime I aver, and repeat the avowal, that the more I see of foreign peoples, the better I think of my own; the longer I contemplate the rock-ages of antiquity, the more hopeful I am of the rising grandeur of America. I do not approve the "big stick" in any man's hands; but I do not seriously fear it. I should like less of the "gray wolf" at Washington, and a wider diffusion of the spirit of fair-play with respect to our outlying territorial possessions.

The Protective Tariff system has done its best and its worst. The next time the people tackle it they will bring it down to an equitable revenue basis, for they will have at once more right and more enlightened leadership than they had when the Democrats, having swept the country on a straight tariff-for-revenue-only pledge, made such havoc with their opportunity.

In Paris, as in Rome, America is at an unyielding discount. Everywhere Europe is seeking to revenge itself upon our wall-bound economy and our commercial restriction. The only friends we have over here are those that warm to the dollar mark. Of Governmental sympathy there is none; nor ever will be whilst we remain a Democracy and retain our national characteristics. We may hold peace congresses all the cows come home, but the Diplomacy which speaks loudest and reaches farthest delivers its oracles through cannon's mouth, and the question which should occupy the foremost place in the minds of thoughtful Americans—since that sort of Diplomacy is inevitable—may

be put in a single sentence; how shall we reconcile this with the principles that underlie our political confessions on faith and how adjust them to the poise and balance of powers indispensable to the fulfillment of the plan of Constitutional Government as it was devised by the Fathers of the Republic? Paris, April, 1937. H. W.

## The Five-Cent Theater and Others.

The Chicago Tribune finds fault with the five-cent theater upon the ground that, while it is unquestionably a great educator of youth, it does not offer the sort of education that boys and girls need. The "shows" are sensational and exert an influence similar to that exerted by cheap fiction. Equally interesting and more improving plays could be given with equal profit to purveyors and greater profit to patrons.

The criticism is sound enough, but while cheap and objectionable plays are presented for grown persons and received with acclaim, of what use is the highly moral advice we are accustomed to give to the boys and girls, and of what practical ultimate profit is it to protect them temporarily from influences by which their tastes are to be eventually corrupted?

Melodrama is moral. Virtue in melodrama always triumphs. Villains in real life sometimes escape punishment in this world and leave us the poor consolation of the belief that a peppy welcome awaits them in the next world. Heroes in real life often go unweeded to the grave, although deserving everything in the way of happiness as a reward of merit. In melodrama heroes always marry happily and villains are felled without exception. Happily melodrama is popular. Tragedy is uplifting, but it is rarely well presented and is not widely popular. The syllogism, the late discussion of the relation between the Federal Government and the States, precipitated by the Administration, was in every way salutary.

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## The King's Daughters.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

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The society was organized about twenty years ago by Mrs. Margaret Bottoms, wife of a clergyman, who was the only president of the general order until her death last fall. Only ten or twelve women were present at the first meeting which she called in her New York home, but from that simple, reverent service has grown a movement that is not only national, but world-wide in its scope.

The objects of the order are "the development of spiritual life and the stimulation of Christian activities." For the purpose of making the work more effective the local organizations, known as circles, are gathered into county or city unions, and these into State and national organizations. Bimonthly meetings are held, and eight Canadian provinces affiliate with the United States organizations at this time. The last meeting was held at Wheeling, W. Va., in May, 1936, this being the eighth one. No service is too small or insignificant for the women of this order to undertake. No work of benevolence is considered beneath them, no matter how sinful and unattractive the beneficiary.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1937.

## REPLIES TO CHARGES OF STATE INSPECTOR.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Owensboro, Ky., April 16, 1937.—In the Courier-Journal, of date April 6, there appeared an article concerning the refusal by Gov. Beckham to pay a reward of \$500 for the capture and return to Owens county of the Bert Hudson, under a charge of murdering an infant by administering drugs to the mother; that the Governor refused to pay said reward, basing his refusal on the report of State Inspector Henry B. Hines, in which said report Hines states that the application for the reward did not state the true facts. By inference, this report reflects upon my official conduct, I having signed the necessary documents required in making said application, and same conveyed in no uncertain manner the charge that I misled the authorities by misstating the facts, in order to procure the offering of the reward, the same being the same with the State's agent named in the regulation papers.

I want to say that I have been grossly misrepresented in this matter by Inspector Hines. His sources of information are too well known to me—political enemies who have tasted defeat at my hands and who are anxious to induce me to prosecute my office by becoming identified with their interests. I do not wonder that from these unreliable sources the information gained leads him to take the position he does. However, in his investigation into this matter, it appears to me that it would have been no more than common courtesy for him to have given me an opportunity to present my position in the matter, to be held in his report at whatever value he might estimate it. But by him I am held up before those persons who do not know me (I do not fear the opinion of those who do not know me) as a grifter, without first having been given the opportunity to make either the accusatory or descriptive in Hines' indictment.

The facts are these: On the 28th day of November, 1936, I was first apprised of the crime of Hudson by the County Attorney of Owens county, who advised me that he had a parent and child who desired to have a consultation with us looking toward bringing Hudson to an accountability for his crime. I consulted with the father and mother and they, in a most generous and unselfish manner, leaving the girl lying at the point of death, with apparently no possible chance for recovery. The father requested me to prepare the papers and I did so. He did, and, at his request, took them to Frankfort. Prior thereto a man high up in the councils of the administration, an intimate friend of the father, had been communicated with by the father, requesting him to wire the Governor to issue this reward. When I reached the Governor's office the Governor was not there, but his secretary, Mr. Leary, advised me that the message from the man high up in the council of the administration had been received by the Governor, and that a reward of \$500 would be issued for the capture of Hudson and return to the jail of Owens county. I stated to the secretary, and later to the Governor, just what had been stated to me and sworn to by the father, a parent and child, and I was issued the warrant of arrest for Hudson issued by W. E. King, acting Judge of the Owens County Court. The necessary papers for pardon were delivered and the same were filed in the court. At the same time and place as the application for requisition papers. There was nothing concealed and no desire to conceal.

The truth is, no one is to blame in this matter, for no blame attaches. Hines is misinformed and has acted hastily to his detriment among those persons who do not know me. I do not want what I deemed then and now to be my duty, and nothing has transpired thus far to convince me that it is a misconception of duty to give ear to the appeals of a parent and child. I quote from a card written by the father of this unfortunate girl and published in the Owens County Democrat (a copy of said paper carried in the Courier-Journal) dated December 13, 1936, in answer to an attack made upon me concerning this matter by the editor of the Owens County Democrat, whom I defeated for the office I now hold.

"In justice to Frank Greene permit me to say that I alone am to blame, if any blame attaches, for the state of affairs and methods used to bring a scoundrel to punishment. As an officer of the law, and as my personal friend, Frank Greene offered his services in my behalf and acted solely and entirely by my direction, offering no suggestion save that he wanted to see the law enforced. In my then frame of mind, and acting as I believed for the best, I accepted the offer. Sam Duval, appointed to bring the culprit back to Kentucky if apprehended. In my case I know that Frank Greene acted solely and entirely by my direction, and I spent his own money in his effort to assist me. Pardon me for this intrusion and give it space, that the people may know that Frank Greene is a friend of mine and that he is a man of high office for the purposes indicated by the editor of the News-Herald."

The above, with numerous matters of a personal nature, were published over the signature of the father of the unfortunate girl. The report of Hines is unfair and untrue—unfair in that he gave a false impression when he says "the prosecution has been dropped," for I presume he knows that after the recovery of the girl, in order to escape prosecution, Hudson married the girl. I presume that he knows that in Kentucky no prosecution stands after the marriage, yet he would have the impression go into the mind of the people that the girl was "dropped." I am sure that I was to receive or profit by any share in the reward. There was no occasion, and is none now, for refusing to pay this reward had Mr. Hines acted to ascertain the truth instead of being satisfied with the prattle of my political enemies in Owens county. In my judgment, the husband of the girl, who was the perpetrator of a murder and seducer in Kentucky, and thereby compelling him to right the wrong he has wrought, so far as may be in his power to do, I live many years, Kentucky, and hope to survive many years, and do not fear the political power of any grifter. Unfortunately, I do not have in our good county of Owens grifters both "old" and "new." I have not become identified with either, and stand ready to prosecute, with the plan "if one, then all," if not all, then none. Respectfully, F. C. GREENE, Commonwealth's Attorney for the Fifteenth District of Kentucky.

## ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Innocent Substitutes.

To London I have never been; I lack, alas, the fare. I haven't got sufficient tin To take me over there. But I prefer the English style, And find a little rift Ofttimes in happy moments while I'm riding on a lift.

I wear my clothing in the way The real Britons dress. I'm careful not to "fancy" say Instead of "tankie" "guess." I sport a lovely English tie, And tho' I hate the jam, I'm always very happy while I'm riding on the tram.

## A Few Years Hence.

"Mr. St. Julien," "Well, gentlemen?" "As a committee, we call to ask if you have any objection to our opening a church within 300 feet of your saloon?"

## Quite So.

April showers bring May flowers From the bank of the Ohio. And, by Jingo, also bring Lots of mud! Execlsoir.

## Deficient There.

"Roosevelt is a many-sided man." "Um." "Do you deny it?" "Well, he doesn't seem to have any bill side."

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Every field of effort is covered in their daily duties. Hospitals, creches, industrial schools, churches, homes for the blind, the aged and the incurable, missions, Sunday-schools, sewing circles and countless other helpful things spring up in the path where the feet of these good women tread, marking their way like the flowers of spring. The question of religious denominations does not enter into the matter at all. While many circles are formed in churches for church work alone, and many include members of only certain sects, it is because that is the work that happens to lie nearest, and not because the general society belongs to any particular religious cult.

Notice the names chosen, and the spirit of willingness and earnestness will be guessed: The Whatsoever Circle, The Willing Hands, The Earnest Workers, The Ever Ready, The Inasmuch, The Loving Service, The Willing Hearts, The Friends of the Needy, The Friends of the Lonely, and The Friends of the Poor. Sometimes the names of good men or women are given to memorial circles. In New York a great work is being done in the slums. At the Frank Bottoms memorial on the East Side there is a free kindergarten, a Sunday school, a "penny provident fund," a mothers' club, all established in memory of Mrs. Bottoms's son, a physician who gave his life in loving service to the poor. This same band of workers has given vacation trips to 3,000 women and children in the hot summer days, and a bowl of bread and milk is served each morning to eighty little children. This big city has its flower mission circles, who distribute plants among the children of the tenements, who take the very little ones out for a day or two in the country, and who support floating hospitals for ailing babies in summer time.

A circle of blind girls in California recently made many gay pinushions for a hospital, and filled tiny bottles with perfume to be sent to the patients. Another circle of blind girls in Tennessee, lodged in a home built for them by the King's Daughters, have achieved most interesting things in basketry, lace-making and knitted work. A general work in the New England States has been to find safe for things made by "shut-ins"—invalids who cannot leave their beds or chairs. From large farms the Daughters have taken orders for even mops, wash-rags and dish-cloths, and the shut-ins are enabled to earn a living by making the very things that come out from the affluence of the various circles to the effect that the shut-in has no contagious disease.

In Mississippi a visiting officer of the order was approached by a young negro girl, who said that she was a member of a circle of the King's Daughters composed of other negro girls of her age. "What is the name of your circle?" the visitor asked. "We call it 'The We Sing them to God Circle,'" she replied. "What an unusual name," the visitor said kindly, "will you tell me about it?" "Why, it's this way," the girl replied. "When any of our friends are dying we gather in the room and sing softly the hymns they like best until they have passed away." It is possibly the only circle of its kind, but knowing the negroes' love for music, and the melody of their voices, the singing of the old-time hymns must be a comfort to the dying.

It was a Mississippi woman who proved a martyr to her little cross and its meaning. Mrs. Mary Thompson Howe, daughter of the late Episcopal bishop of that State, was spending the summer in the mountains of North Carolina, when she found a little post-nutress there who could not leave her bed, and the negroes' love for music, and the melody of their voices, the singing of the old-time hymns must be a comfort to the dying.

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1937.

## REPLIES TO CHARGES OF STATE INSPECTOR.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Owensboro, Ky., April 16, 1937.—In the Courier-Journal, of date April 6, there appeared an article concerning the refusal by Gov. Beckham to pay a reward of \$5























